





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,  
OF JOHN COUNTY.

The Charlotte Democrat thinks we are mistaken in regard to the act of the last Legislature creating a sinking fund and setting apart certain stocks and revenues, to be managed by commissioners, and the proceeds applied to paying the debts of the State. The Democrat appears to think that the State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road among the rest, does not necessarily preclude a subsequent Legislature from giving said stocks to assist in the construction of the Fayetteville & Western Road. Without going into the constitutionality, we may remark, such acts of the Legislature as are in the nature of contracts, or as imply a pledge of faith for particular purposes, have always been regarded as carrying with them a higher obligation than any others; and also that the creation of a sinking fund and the appropriation of certain portions of public property to be used by the Commissioners of such fund to pay or assist in paying the public debt, is partly, at least, a pledge of security to the public creditor, and designed, among other things to sustain the credit of the State; and certainly if, because of the existence of this fund and the additional security it affords or appears to afford, the State has received even one per cent. more for her bonds than otherwise she would have done, a moral obligation is created that this fund or security shall not be lessened. Without going into any abstract legal, or constitutional argument, we feel authorized in assuming that to all practical intents and purposes, the creation of a Sinking Fund and the setting apart of the stock of the State in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the uses of that fund, does operate as a bar to Mr. McRae's project of applying the stock so pledged, to another purpose.

## Unfortunate Difficulty.

Yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon, we learned that a collision had taken place at Beaufort, Carteret County, on Monday, between Judge Ellis and D. K. McRae, Esq., Democratic and opposition candidates for the office of Governor of this State. Being unable to arrive at any definite understanding of the particulars, we refrained from making any reference to the matter. All that we have certainly been able to learn is that Judge Ellis made a statement which Mr. McRae pronounced false, and that Judge Ellis immediately resented this by a blow—a tussle ensued, but of very short duration, owing to the prompt interposition of the friends of both parties, who separated them before any material damage had been done. Next day they were at Newbern, and mutual friends were making all honorable efforts to settle the difficulty and reconcile the parties. We would say nothing that might tend to complicate the matter or render the part of these friends more difficult. Both the candidates are gentlemen of undoubted courage and have no need of any foolish bravado to either establish or maintain a character in that respect. This is a point in favor of settlement.

Knowing the gentlemen as we do, we cannot believe that the collision was due to any impetuosity or irritability on the part of Judge Ellis, who is proverbially one of the coolest and most self-possessed men in the State. In the absence of any definite knowledge of the facts, we do not undertake to charge it upon his competitor, Mr. McRae. We only mention this because of reports charging the fault upon Judge Ellis' excitability. For our own part we are desirous of regarding it simply as an untoward accident, which the mutual friends of the gentlemen concerned can best arrange, and which we trust they will arrange honorably and peacefully.

## Congress.

As the day of adjournment approaches, a good deal of the time of both Houses is always consumed in the consideration of private claims. This is not quite so severe a tax upon the time of Members and Senators, as it was before the establishment of the Court of Claims, but still it takes time, for the Court has no final jurisdiction. It is really a tribunal of examination. In the Senate on Monday, we find that a great deal of such private business was done.

## RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution, and gave notice that he should call it up for action to-morrow morning:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the heads of the executive departments to submit estimates at the next session of Congress, upon the basis of an expenditure not exceeding \$4,000,000, exclusive of the payment for the public debt, for the fiscal year commencing the first of July, 1859.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a dry dock at Pensacola was defeated. Mr. Mallory submitted an amendment appropriating \$120,000 for the construction of ten steam sloops of War, four of them to be not exceeding fourteen feet draught, five to be not exceeding twelve feet draught, and one to be a side-wheel paddle-steamer of eight feet draught.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment by striking out the four largest steamers—rejected. Mr. Cleggman moved to amend it by providing for twenty gunboats in addition, with full steam—not agreed to. Mr. Green moved to amend by giving the President power to issue letters of marque and reprisal in certain cases. Rejected, 40 to 6. The original amendment offered by Mr. Mallory, providing for ten small sloops, was then rejected; yeas 20, nays 24.

Finally, an amendment providing for five small sloops of war was passed. It is certainly strange and humiliating to see Senators who roar for vengeance like bulls of Bashan—whose voice is still for war, cutting down ten little sloops of war to five little ones. Mr. Hale was the first to begin to cut down, yet who to talk so big. Mr. Seward thought the character of the country was the thing to protect her people, and fleets and armies nothing. Who so big with vengeance as Mr. Seward a few days ago.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the chief public business was the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill. Some amendments were concurred in and others rejected.

On Tuesday the Senate agreed to extend the session to Monday next, the 14th inst. The House will no doubt, concur. Mr. Bigler introduced a bill repealing the telegraphic act of March, 1857. This requires some explanation. By the act referred to, the United States would be committed to an annual subsidy of \$70,000 to the Atlantic telegraph, besides granting it other exclusive privileges.

Now, it turns out that this Atlantic Telegraph Company, although having some of its directors in the United States, would really be by its arrangements with, and charter from the British government, wholly under its control—virtually so in time of peace—exclusively so in time of war—having both its termini in British territory. Such have been the developments going to show the character and tendency of the monopoly sought to be established, that our government is anxious to be relieved from all commitment to it—hence the bill of Mr. Bigler.

The Army Appropriation bill was amended and passed. It contains appropriations amounting in all to about \$17,000,000, among others \$1,280,000 for fortifications.

The House finally disposed of the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous appropriation bill, agreeing to some and rejecting others. The Collins line is again before Congress.

NEW ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON CITY.—Elections for municipal officers were held yesterday in both of the above cities, and, for obvious reasons, public interest had been turned to the result, to the temporary forgetting even of the difficulties with Great Britain in the Gulf.

In Washington city the canvass had been conducted with much warmth and activity, and the vote was expected to be close. Reports, no doubt accurate, had announced the arrival in the Federal city of large bodies of rowdies from Baltimore, and this class of persons continued to arrive yesterday by every train from Baltimore, so that the occurrence of bloodshed and disturbance was anticipated and feared. It would seem that at least one man and perhaps another was killed, and some five others wounded in the course of the day, but how, or by whom we have not learned. After the occurrence of this event, everything seemed to quiet down, and the election progressed peacefully, resulting in the choice of Col. Berret, Democrat, for Mayor by a very decided majority.

The recent Vigilance Committee movement at New Orleans had attracted attention to that point. Mr. Stith was the candidate of the dominant American party, and Major Beauregard had been brought out by the "Independents." The various movements up to Friday night have already been stated. There the Vigilance Committee, opposed to the existing order, or, as they asserted, disorder of things, appeared to have triumphed. We have no definite returns from the election held there yesterday, but the latest report, bringing things up to yesterday afternoon, favors the election of Mr. Stith, which result would indicate the failure of the Vigilance movement. Whether there was any bloodshed, we have not yet learned. We fear there was.

## Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Washington and New Orleans. We find little to add to our statement of yesterday. As already known, Col. Berret, Democratic candidate for Mayor has been elected in Washington by some five hundred majority. There will be an anti-Know Nothing majority in councils. There was no general disturbance sufficient to interrupt voting. Some pistol shots were fired during the afternoon, resulting in the wounding of several persons, one severely. The main difficulty occurred at the City Hall, where officer Allen, the chief police officer there, was attempting to quiet a disorderly fellow, when he was knocked down with a brick. On getting up he drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants. Allen was pursued and took refuge in the City Hall. A good many shots were fired and several persons wounded, among the rest Mr. Allen got a buck-load in the back. The episode was promptly quelled by the mounted troops, under Marshal Selden.

How much or how little violence marked the day of election at New Orleans, does not appear. The reported majority for Stith, American candidate for Mayor, is 290. There is every reason to believe that the vote polled was a small one. An ominous quiet reigned most of the day, but it was believed that no man's life was safe outside the different barricades. At 7 o'clock on Monday afternoon the Vigilance Committee men were still behind their barricades, and not half of them had voted. They still say they will carry out their determination to free the city of ruffians. The state of things in New Orleans is anomalous and deeply to be regretted. As showing the character of the Vigilance movement, it is said that among those who sympathize with or participate in that movement are Mr. Conrad, formerly of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, and Hon. Pierre Soulé, ex-United States Senator. The contest is not yet over. The Vigilant men say that owing to the continued preponderance of the rowdy element, they were unable to vote—they still advocate their intention to go on until the City is freed from rowdies and ruffians. It is supposed, however, by some, that the Committee will disband.

We have never sanctioned any form of lawlessness, and cannot, therefore, go for this vigilance movement in New Orleans, although, by all accounts, the people of New Orleans were justified, if ever a people were, in taking the law in their own hands.

## Daily Journal, 9th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Annual Meeting of the Western Rail Road Company, Fayetteville, March 15th and 16th, 1858. With Reports of the President and Engineer, and of E. Emmons, State Geologist. Fayetteville: Printed by E. J. Hale & Son, 1858.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Editors of the Observer, for a copy of the above pamphlet of forty-eight handsomely printed octavo pages, accompanied by a map of the Deep River Coal region, and of the line of the Western Road, where it enters that region.

Most of the facts given in detail in this pamphlet have already been presented through the papers. Some items we glean from the report of the Engineer, which may be found of interest to our readers.

The point selected for the terminus on the Cape Fear is one quarter of a mile below the steamboat landing. The channel of the River is there close in to the shore, and the Company owns nearly all the land covering this river front. From the terminus on the Cape Fear at Fayetteville to D. Melver's on Deep River—the western terminus—the distance is 43 miles. It is calculated to build three miles additional, to carry the road more fully into the heart of the mineral region. The calculation of the Engineer is that, with a single track, the capacity of the road would be 500,000 tons per annum, that is, provided it were supplied with a sufficient equipment to enable ten trains a day to be run over the line each way. At 2 1/2 cents per ton per mile for 45 miles, 500,000 tons would pay a revenue of \$506,250 00, from which \$265,383 50 must be deducted for expenses, leaving the net income of \$240,866 50, which, after making proper deductions for contingencies, would be sufficient to pay over 18 per cent dividends.

The heaviest grade to be overcome by trains from the mines to Fayetteville is 33 1/2 feet to the mile—the heaviest grade in the other direction is 63 1/2 feet to the mile. The difference of the level in the water in Cape Fear and Deep River is 181 9-10 feet.

The Engineer submits an "Estimate of cost of Rolling Stock necessary to transport 240,000 tons of Coal annually, for one daily Passenger and tri-weekly Freight Trains, for Building and Fixtures, Additional Roadway, Land Damages, &c. &c., and of the whole Line of the Western Rail Road."

This estimate, marked F, sums up the Total Cost of Line with an equipment for 240,000 tons a year, &c., at \$1,025,016 89. To put the Road in a condition to work up to its estimated capacity of 500,000 tons per annum, would, of course, require a considerable outlay on rolling stock, bringing the Total Cost of Line up to \$1,250,000, being about the sum we put it at some two years ago, and for which we got hauled over the coals pretty severely. We then took the statements of parties concerned, as we do now. We do not think the cost anything extravagant at that, but it is best to understand it properly.

SCHOOL CATALOGUES.—Now is the time in which the several Schools, Academies, Seminaries, Colleges, &c., put forth their annual Catalogues, and we find several on our table. The first is the catalogue of the very excellent and flourishing female College at Goldsboro—next, Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro—next, Morning Star Female Seminary, at Asheville, laid on our table the Catalogue of the Holston Conference Female College, Asheville, N. C., for the term ending May 5th, 1858. This institution appears to be quite prosperous, numbering over two hundred scholars.

NEW FLOUR.—The Western Democrat, of the 8th inst., says that Richard A. Bassell, of Lincoln county, carried the first new flour, from this year's growth of wheat, to Charlotte on Saturday last.

Great Times at Goldsboro'. The local columns of the Goldsboro' Tribune of the 9th inst. are great on race-calls. Last week a great theatrical company arrived from Raleigh under the direction of Manager J. C. Hahn. They were all great performers. On the day of their arrival, Tuesday, they put up a bill (printed in Richardson's best style, and unpaired) announcing a drawing-room performance that evening. The affair was a failure—nobody went to pay. Manager could get no bills next day without money. Sent round boy with bell and auction block, stating that the great entertainment would come off that evening at the Nixon House. Several persons went—paid some money—performers got their baggage over from Griswold's Hotel to Nixon House to dress for performance—crowd seated—Sheriff waiting for fun and \$10 license—cars arrived from Wilmington—supper and drinks—noise and confusion—audience impatient—landlord suspicious—cars off—performers off too in the midst of fuss—audience done—landlord done—printer done—great indignation. The best of the joke is that although the room was pretty well filled on Wednesday night with an impatient audience, but one man has since been found who will own to having been there—and that candid man is the Sheriff, and he went after the tax required to be collected by law.

The Tribune also says that two other parties, professing to sell rights for patent tin churns, and registering their names as James Hatfield, Indiana, and H. M. Goldsmith, New York, stopped last week at Griswold's, until they had run up bills amounting to \$14 apiece, when they absconded, leaving an empty trunk, an old carpet-bag, and two old coats—one bad and the other worse.

The Goldsboro' Tribune notices the Examination at Goldsboro' Female College, and speaks in very high terms of the address delivered by our county-man, Dr. S. S. Satchell. It was able, practical, and to the point. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Moran, of Salisbury, was a discourse of rare literary excellence; so says the Tribune. We are pleased to find the College in so prosperous a condition as the report of the Tribune would indicate.

LOUR.—A few days since, Messrs. STOKLEY & OLDMAN sent our Associate quite a stout bag of the flour made at their mill in this town. It is white, fine and good, and no doubt fully equal to any flour in the market. Messrs. STOKLEY & OLDMAN put their flour up neatly in lots to suit, and their enterprise ought to be encouraged.

The German journeymen tailors of Cincinnati have been assembling in mass meeting and protesting at the invasion of their province by the sewing machine.

We know a lady in this town who has one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and she is so fond of working it that she scarcely takes time to eat or sleep.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS.—The New York Daily News quotes the sale of 1,000 six per cent. bonds in that city on the 7th inst. at 95 1/2—1,000 Virginia 6's at 93 1/2.

From a dispatch received here Wednesday, dated New York, June 9th, we learn that the Steamer Kangaroo had arrived with dates to 22d ult. Spirits Turpentine was quoted at 46s. in Liverpool, and 48s. in London.—Cotton was a shade lower.

## For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Calneback. At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Democratic Party of Calneback District, New-Haven County, on the 29th day of May 1858, Wm. M. Harris was called to the chair and S. F. Wilson appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Democratic County Convention, at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent New-Haven County in the next Senate and House of Commons of the State, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint three delegates to represent this District in said Convention.

Resolved, That although Hon. John W. Ellis was not our first choice for Governor, yet, recognizing in him a true and tried Democrat, a man whose pure patriotism, lofty intellect and untarnished reputation, eminently qualify him for the high position of Governor of North Carolina, we will, with pride and pleasure, give him our undivided and hearty support.

Resolved, That we do not recognize such a thing as a Distribution Democrat; that we look upon Distributors, Know Nothingism, Americanism, and Black Republicanism as only different forms of opposition to the great National Democratic party.

Resolved, That the course and action of our entire Democratic Delegation in Congress from this State, and especially of our immediate representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our hearty approval, and that we consider our interests safe in their hands.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Democratic County Convention: Wm. M. Harris, J. J. Pridden and John T. Moore.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
WM. M. HARRIS, Ch'n.  
S. F. WILSON, Sec'y.

## For the Journal.

TOPSAIL SOUND, June 8th, 1858. MESSRS. FULTON & PATTERSON, GRAYSON, have very materially injured our crops, and we fear that unless it rains in a few days they will be very seriously damaged. We, however, hope that it is all for the best, and that what is done is done for our good. As a domestic people we prefer that such things should be left just where they are, in the hands of an all-wise God.

Next Monday, Editors, we have heard of a time set apart for the nomination of candidates to represent us in the next Legislature of our State. As every people has a just right to a free expression of opinion, we desire to bring to the notice of the Convention that is to make the nominations, the name of one of our young countrymen, who will in every way be acceptable to the Democratic party, for the reason that he is well qualified—a good, true and faithful Democrat, and one that is highly esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him—it is our friend Lewis W. Howard. And be assured that no man in our district can so universally unite our party as he can.

Messrs. Editors, will you please give this recommendation a place either in your daily or weekly paper, and much oblige many of your friends and subscribers.  
TOPSAIL.

## Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1858. The Senate passed a resolution confining the ordinary expenses of the government within \$44,000,000; also a resolution granting the widows of Gen. Gaines and Gen. Jones, pensions. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed.

House.—Several private bills were taken up and passed. The Senate's amendments to the civil appropriation bills were then discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.—The Senate has agreed to adjourn next Monday.

The army appropriations were taken up. The credentials of Messrs. Hunter, Clay and Brown for the next term were presented. Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted an amendment to the Army bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to harbor fortification including Richmond, Charleston, Mobile, the Mississippi river and San Francisco, which were adopted. Several other amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

The House rejected the amendments of the Senate to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, and otherwise amended the same.

The House resumed the discussion of Senate's amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Selling of the Macedonia and Dolphin for Cuba. BOSTON, June 5.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Macedonia, recently ordered to the Gulf for the protection of American interests in that quarter, sailed from the navy-yard for her destination yesterday.

The Dolphin, also bound for Cuba, received her crew and went into commission to-day. She will leave for the Gulf to-morrow.

ALL NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.—Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has been re-appointed Navy Agent at Boston. The sons of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor and John Tyler, are all National Democrats.

Encitement in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Stith's majority is 292.—Many of the principal names on the ticket are defeated. The city is quiet. The Vigilance Committee broke up their camp last night and disbanded, but have not dispersed. They may be ready to carry out their project of any moment. The municipal authorities are engaged in arresting all concerned in the vigilance movement. Writhe have been issued to arrest the leaders on the charge of high treason.

St. Louis, June 7th.—A despatch from St. Joseph, Missouri, says that section of country has been visited by one of the heaviest storms ever known. The Platte, Grand, and several other rivers have overflowed their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and carrying away bridges, &c. The worst consequences are feared.

Utah and Kansas Affairs. ST. LOUIS, June 8th.—Leavenworth dispatches state that the movement of two columns of Utah troops has been postponed in consequence of the unfavorable weather.

The Leavenworth Times announces the intention of Judge Lecompte to vacate his seat on the bench.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Recent developments have been made in reference to the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, whereby it has transpired that the company has changed its charter and virtually handed the line over to the control of the British government. This has caused the judiciary committee in Congress to frame a bill recommending that Congress as these movements have been perfected without the sanction of the United States and since the appropriation of \$70,000 per annum by this government, they are therefore unjust to the United States as a partner in the enterprise. The committee recommends that the appropriation be withdrawn and the partnership dissolved.

Indian Hostilities.—Add from Congress Asked. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested \$100,000 to enable the department to take measures to preserve peace in the Northern Indian Superintendency, which is now threatened with invasion by large bodies of Yavapai and Sioux Indians. Hostilities are about to be inaugurated on a scale of alarming magnitude. The Secretary urges prompt action.

The Baptist State Convention. HAMPTON, June 3.—The annual report of the Southern Baptist Publishing Society was read by J. F. Tustin, corresponding Secretary. It reported gross receipts of about \$15,000. Several original publications of great value had been issued during the year. A number of standard works had also been published in improved style.

The Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., and the Rev. Prof. Boyce, of South Carolina, made capital speeches. Rev. A. M. Ponder also spoke with fine effect.

The officers of the Society were elected, and some other matters transacted, when the Society adjourned.

Rev. J. P. Tustin declined a re-election as Corresponding Secretary, which was very much regretted. A highly complimentary resolution was adopted, which, in very just terms, acknowledged his efficient services and acknowledged work.

Thursday morning the General Association convened at 9 o'clock. The Chair was taken by the President, Rev. T. Hume.

Various Committees were appointed, and some deferred business transacted.

The Committee on the order of Business made a report. The Sunday School and Publication Board of Virginia, presented through Dr. Wm. H. Gwathmey, an annual report. The Superintendent of Colportage also made a report. This has been during the past year the great work of this Board. About forty Colporteurs have been employed.

Prayers were made by the Rev. Messrs. Watkinson, Young, Lonsell and others.

The vast congregation in attendance was deeply interested in the service this morning.

Though there is a very large attendance of delegates and visitors, there is no lack of room. The hospitality of the people of Hampton is whole-souled, and amply meets the demand upon it.—Fortsmonth (Va.) News.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT NORFOLK.—An Iron Safe Blown Open.—On Saturday night the store of W. T. Harrison, in Norfolk, Va., was entered by burglars, who blew open the iron safe with gunpowder, and carried off its contents, with the exception of a few counterfeit notes.

The safe was blown open with powder from one of the tin cans, of which there were three or four in the store, either of them sufficient to have blown up the whole house if it had taken fire. Mr. Harrison is unable to estimate his loss, from the fact that he did not know the contents of the safe, but he estimates it at \$500. The loss in money, however, exceeds \$600.

The Difficulty between Messrs. Hughes and Harris. WASHINGTON, June 6th.—Mr. Hughes, who had the difficulty with Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in the House the other day, sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it, but it was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanations, and late to-night arrangements were made by which the offensive language used in the debate was withdrawn, and each in the order it was uttered, and thus the difficulties were amicably adjusted.

From Utah.—Doubtful Reports. ST. LOUIS, June 5th.—A gentleman from Leavenworth, who has arrived here, discredits the report of the expulsion of Governor Cumming from Salt Lake, on the ground that it was the mere verbal report of a Mormon mail carrier.

The Democrat has just received the following dispatch: LEAVENWORTH, June 3.—Wm. Cumming arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, and states that Captain May's train had been cut off by the Mormons.

Further from Utah.—Movements of Troops. ST. LOUIS, June 7th.—The Democrat's Leavenworth correspondent furnishes details of Utah news, which, however, contain nothing additional excepting that Col. Hoffman's command had advanced only about 40 miles from Salt Lake to the 14th of May, and would not reach camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June. There is nothing further relative to the cutting off of Captain May's train.

Col. Andrew's column was at Fort Kearney on the 28th.

The express from Laramie met Col. Moore at the Big Blue and Col. May at Great Creek.

The mail from Utah of the 16th of April brings a confirmation of the entry of Gov. Cumming into Salt Lake, but no other news.

Letters from camp Scott of the latest date mention nothing of the report that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and nothing was known of the matter in the city, and would not reach camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June.

The friends of the President on the subject of the military intercourse between Gov. Cumming and General Johnston. The dispatches from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Cass were received at camp Scott subsequent to the departure of the mail on the 6th of May, and as the news of Gov. Cumming's expulsion was only derived from the Mormon bearers of the mail, the reports are regarded as improbable. Information has reached camp Scott that the supply of beef cattle from Oregon was close at hand.

From Key West. The Charleston Mercury of the 6th inst. says: The U. S. transport steamer Atlantic, Capt. W. H. Talbot, arrived at this port yesterday, in two days from Key West, and now lays at Quarantine. She has on board Company H. U. S. Artillery, eighty-seven men, under the command of Captain T. Seymour, U. S. A., fresh from service in the late Seminole war, who are to garrison Fort Monroe. The U. S. steamer Warrior, Lieut. Rodgers, commanding, arrived at Key West on the 3d inst., from Norfolk, Va., was coaling, and intending to commence cruising on the 4th. H. B. M. gun-boat Jader, Lieut. Pym, commanding, was at Key West, and had steam up prepared to sail, when the Atlantic left. It is expected that the Water Witch would keep the Jader under surveillance.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Talbot for a copy of the Key of the Gulf, of the 29th ult., from which we extract the following:

"The visit of Stix to our harbor was, no doubt, to watch the movements of the brig Huntress; but as she was found to be in the possession of our custom-house officers, the English commander deemed it wise to 'lay low and keep sleek.'"

More Outrages. NEW YORK, June 7.—Four vessels, including the Abram from Savannah, have arrived here, and report having been boarded by British ships-of-war. They were politely treated, however.

Fatal Affray in Lawrence, K. T. ST. LOUIS, June 7.—An affray took place at Lawrence, K. T., yesterday between Jim Lane and Mr. Jenkins, a prominent citizen of that place, resulting in the death of the latter. The animosity between the parties grew out of a disputed land claim.

Four silver watches were ploughed up last week, in a field, in Akron, Ohio.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, May 28. Indian Tribes in Minnesota.—Battle Between the Sioux and Chippewas. We learn from the officers and passengers on the Antelope, that a band of two hundred Chippewas under Hole-in-the-Day, the celebrated chief, had appeared on the north shore of the Minnesota opposite the town of Shakopee, about day light yesterday morning, and commenced the battle by firing upon and killing a Sioux, engaged in fishing. The Sioux soon gathered and crossed the river, and the attacking party immediately commenced retreating toward the bluff, for the purpose undoubtedly of drawing the Sioux still further into the marsh at that point, in order to place them almost completely in their power. In a short time after crossing, a few of the Sioux returned on the ferry boat having with them the body of a Chippewa, which had been quartered and decapitated.

One of the passengers saw another Sioux shot down while running toward the river, and from the most reliable information we can obtain, three had been killed at the time the Antelope passed Shakopee, at about 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and the rest were still keeping up a constant fire, but the distance between the two parties was too great to make their shots very accurate or deadly.

We also learn that Hole-in-the-Day had sent word to the inhabitants of Shakopee, if they offered no interference, he would drive the Sioux where they properly belonged, on to the Reservation.

These Indian rumors are generally to be received at considerable discount, and the number of Chippewas engaged in the battle has been exaggerated in all probability; but that a skirmish has occurred between the two tribes, we cannot doubt, for our information is perfectly reliable.

From the Minnesotaan, May 29. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.—The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running fight amongst the trees and logs, and grass interspersed with a few hand-to-hand contests with tomahawks and war clubs. When a Sioux would fall, he was immediately carried to the rear, and taken across the river. Several of the Sioux were severely wounded and were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would rush back into the thicket of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall, his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river, and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition, (which it is said was furnished by citizens to them free of charge), and encouraging their warriors. Later in the day some headless bodies of the Chippewa were brought over, and the squaws hacked them to pieces, and finally carried a few of the bodies to the shore, and there, in the last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

About ten o'clock the Chippewas drew off, and the whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, one of whom was severely wounded and was taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would rush back into the thicket of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall, his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river, and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition, (which it is said was furnished by citizens to them free of charge), and encouraging their warriors. Later in the day some headless bodies of the Chippewa were brought over, and the squaws hacked them to pieces, and finally carried a few of the bodies to the shore, and there, in the last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

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About







# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1886.

**TRANSPORTATION.** Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be inserted in our list unless payment be made in advance, and the payment in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1887.

## A Great Drain.

The country demands that the Navy should be put in a position of efficiency bearing some reference to the demands and exigencies of the service, and to the necessity for defending the national honor which the usurpations of foreign governments may at any time force upon us. The existing difficulty with England has drawn attention to this subject, as it has also drawn attention to the unmanly and unprepared condition of our coast defenses. Men cry out against extravagance and expense. In a republican government we look for republican simplicity and economy, and the thing is natural—the demand for economy is proper. We go for no fancy yachting squadron in the Mediterranean; nor for any superfluous elegant specimens of naval architecture, pretty enough to brag about, but not worth fifty cents in the dollar for actual service; nor do we go for maintaining lazy drones at high pay in any branch of the public service. We only insist that the navy should have sufficient weight of metal, with strength and speed, and a class of steam vessels that can enter and defend any harbor on our coast in case of actual hostilities; and also that the coast defenses of the country should always be kept so that they could really answer the ends designed at the shortest notice. The country will not rest satisfied until these things are done.

But one great drain upon the Treasury has been the extravagance in public buildings, not only at Washington, but throughout the country. Custom Houses are no longer edifices calculated for the commodious and safe collection and keeping of the public revenues, with the necessary business connected therewith—they are now marble palaces—Grecian temples—modern editions of the Parthenon—splendid edifices beyond the resources of any State revenues, and of all proportions to the trade of the ports where they are built—out of place in the situations in which they are stuck—out of keeping with all our ideas of republican simplicity, or with the practical character of commercial transactions. We will venture to say that more has been expended in this way in the last few years than there has been upon all our fortifications. More money than would build all the ships our navy wants; and, in some cases, more money than the ports where these buildings stand will yield in revenue for many years to come. These things have got to be jobs—stupid jobs—and we should much like to see a tabular statement of the disbursements made for the erection of Custom Houses since 1840, with an estimate of the amount still required to finish those in progress. It would astonish most people.

The custom-house at New Orleans, all built with Northern materials, will, when finished, cost about as much as the Capitol at Washington. Last Fall, while in Charleston, we wandered along up near where the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. used to have its steamboat landing, and we found there, in a section replete with fish and shell, hardly approachable without wading through difficulty and dirt, a marble palace going up—something that might have been intended as a seat of worship for Diana of the Ephesians, with its fluted columns and carved capitals, and what else we know not. This building was the new Custom House—a building which is to cost millions—to be more ornate than anything else in South Carolina. Why all this extravagance? The thing could not ornament the city even if the application of the public money for that purpose could be defended. It could not answer the ends designed at a better than a plain decent building at one fifth the cost and that would have been more than enough. Go to any place, North or South, that has recently got a new custom house, and has had shrewd Congressional bickers, and the same sort of thing has been going on. The thing is an outrage and ought to be exposed.

In some future age, not long after the time referred to by Macaulay, when a traveler from the great Empire of New Zealand shall sit astride of a broken arch of London Bridge, and moralize upon the ruins of St. Paul, some inquisitive person from Borneo shall pass through the seats of former Empires in North America, and in sketching the ruins of our public buildings, class those of the present crop of Custom Houses as the remains of temples, wherein men burned incense and put up prayers to the "Almighty Dollar."

There is such a thing as going it too strong. Marble Custom Houses skirt the Northern Lakes and the Western Rivers. From Passamaquoddy to the mouth of the Rio Grande, they gleam white and glorious—like-wise on the Pacific coast, only here in Wilmington we have a little republican affair, stuck down an alley, and leaky in the roof at that.

The long article on our navy, which we copy from the Washington Union, will be found interesting and instructive at the present time. It is proper that, before plunging into difficulties, we should know exactly how we stand, what our preparations for offense and defense really are, and what are the forces and preparations of those with whom we may be brought into collision. This desirable information the Union affords, and, as its facilities for obtaining the necessary information are beyond question, we have no doubt of the accuracy of its statements, at least so far as our own navy is concerned. We presume it is pretty near the mark in regard to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Some of our exchanges draw glowing pictures of the great blessings to be realized from a naval war. The versatile and unrelenting genius who presides over the New York Herald is quite grandiloquent upon this point. Now we would think it had economy in the calculation of costs, to place national honor and national independence secondary to any other consideration. Feeling apart, experience has shown that the sacrifice of national honor is the most expensive one that any nation can make. It actually costs more in the long run than the amount of any sums that might be required for the defense and vindication of outraged honor. The United States cannot afford to make any such sacrifice.

But then to talk of the blessings and the triumphs of war! to become indignantly and ferociously belligerent—to call for war for its own sake, is little short of nonsense. We must repeat that if Senators and members of Congress believe war to be as imminent as their language would indicate, then it is their bounden duty, in view of the official statement of the Union, and we take it to be at least semi-official, to take prompt measures to place the army, the navy and the coast defenses of the country upon a basis of efficiency, such as the emergency calls for, and this at any expense.

So.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch pseudo neutral or independent or something else "too neutral to mention," is in fact an anti-Democratic, McRae organ. It has a perfect right to hoist any colors it pleases but not to sail under false colors. Let it run up its flag, or be content to be classed as a pirate. Let us be done with shams and snakes in the grass.

We learn from the Newbern Union of the 1st inst., that the last rail was laid on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad on the 31st ult. In ten days from that time it was expected to have everything completed for running the cars from Goldsboro' to the terminus—Morehead City. If we can possibly get off during the summer, we intend to pay Beaufort a visit.

## The British Constitution.

Hearing and reading so often of the "British Constitution," one might be led to suppose that there was some such thing in existence. In the American sense of the word "Constitution," there is not now, and never has been, a constitution in England. We understand a constitution to mean a certain written agreement, establishing a government, defining its powers, and assigning to each department its legitimate sphere of duties. With its constitutional provisions are something above, and beyond mere legislative enactments.

There is no written constitution in England—nothing higher than acts of Parliament. Theoretically, the legislative power, consisting of King or Queen, Lords and Commons, is supreme and uncontrollable, bound by the restrictions of no established constitution. In practice, the British Government is just as closely bound down as our own. Certain axioms and usages have obtained an authority greater than even written agreement could confer. These, however deficient in theory, are in practice a constitution, as little subject to violation as any other. Thus the Crown appoints the Cabinet ministers, who hold at the pleasure of the Crown, but it is understood that the House of Commons removes a Cabinet, since no administration can remain in office unless they can command a majority in the House.

It is the theory of the British Constitution that the officers of the Crown really carry on the Government. Upon them devolves the responsibility of devising measures necessary to meet every great public want. It is expected that some number of any incoming Cabinet shall explain its proposed policy to each of the Houses. If that policy suits the House of Commons, all right—for instance, it is expected of Earl Derby's Cabinet, if in office when the pacification of India is effected, to bring forward a bill for the future regulation of that country. If the ministry bring forward a measure, and that measure is defeated in the Commons, then they are bound either to resign or "go to the country," that is, appeal from the members to the constituencies. When the administration is defeated upon any important measure of policy brought forward by it—it is looked upon as implying such a want of confidence on the part of the House of Commons as renders resignation imperative. Some times this expression of want of confidence may arise incidentally, yet if marked and emphatic, it equally compels resignation. Thus, the removal of the Palmerston Administration was effected by the vote in the House of Commons upon Mr. Milner Gibson's resolutions, implying a censure upon ministers for not having, in the opinion of the House, maintained the national honor in the diplomatic correspondence with France on the Refuge question. An adverse vote of the House may, at any time, turn out the Derby cabinet and recall the Palmerston ministry to power, which would be matter of serious regret, as Palmerston has always shown an aggressive and meddlesome disposition towards the United States.

## Affairs in General.

In the present feverish state of the public mind, attention is directed to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Capitol at Washington. From time to time accounts of fresh outrages are received—sometimes the old original outrage appears in a new form. At Washington a strong feeling is displayed, which bids fair to bring forth something more than mere words. In the Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to revive and put in force the act of the 3d of March, 1839, by which certain powers were conferred upon President VanBuren, in view of the impending difficulties connected with the North Eastern Boundary. The only change in the present bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted for those on the frontier, as the occasion of granting the specified powers, which place at the President's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of ten millions of dollars, with the warrant to borrow the same if necessary. This bill will most probably pass. The Senate, by resolution, postponed the day of adjournment to the 14th, but the House would only postpone until Thursday next, the 10th. It is doubtful if the necessary business can be decently disposed of by that time.

The House is quite as decided in its tone as the Senate, and will, no doubt, be equally willing to grant the necessary powers and means. If, as reported, the House, instead of submitting, intend to fight it out, such means must be liberally granted, in order that rebellion may be crushed and insult resented at one and the same time. It is said that dates from Fort Scott to the 6th May have been received—that the troops are to be pushed forward, and hostilities may be expected soon to commence. We do not think the information reliable—certainly it is not official.

England and France are arming—arming all the time, in spite of peace talk and all that sort of thing, and it is felt that their armaments are meant for each other. France has a regular army of over six hundred thousand men, and no colonies to defend, at least none worth naming. She has been making most stupendous efforts to bring her navy up to the strength of the English navy. If a war does come, the dream of the great Napoleon will be consummated, or its consummation attempted.

The first move will be for a French invasion of England. That is the point towards which every Frenchman looks with anxious desire. That is the achievement by which alone, in French estimation, the humiliation of Waterloo can be avenged. The French army is mighty, and in a high state of efficiency. The thing is this—can it be got over to England? That must depend very much upon the relative force and efficiency of the navies of the two powers. Unless the French should be able to keep the sea in force sufficient to protect the fleet of transports, of course it would be folly for her to attempt a descent at all. If the British should be able to obtain a decided naval predominance, then no French vessel of any force could put to sea, as all the landing parties would be blockaded, and no open boat fleet could expect to do anything in a narrow sea traversed by swift steam gun-boats, whose fire would sink the whole flotilla. No doubt the augmentation of French and English fleets is prompted by mutual jealousy far more than by jealousy of the United States.

The British regular army numbers now about two hundred thousand men, of whom some seventy thousand are in India, and at least ten thousand more at Canton and at other points in the Indian and Chinese seas. In England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, there cannot be more than sixty thousand regular troops, while the remainder are scattered all over the whole earth. In addition to the sixty thousand regulars for home defense, there are some eighty thousand embodied and drilled yeomanry, who are nearly equal to regulars. There is also a numerous armed police force readily available.

The city of New Orleans is quite upset and agitated. A "vigilance" organization would appear to have seized upon the city government, if New Orleans can be said to have had a city government for years past. Somehow, it has been ruled like Baltimore and Louisville for the last few years.

**LAND WARRANTS, &c.**—The New York Daily News quotes Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres.....	107	112
80 acres.....	90	93
120 acres.....	80	83
160 acres.....	89	92

General tone of the market active.

**BANK BILLS.**—Virginia  $\frac{3}{4}$  % North Carolina  $\frac{1}{2}$  % South Carolina 1, and Louisiana  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. discount in New York.

**Sales of 600 shares of North Carolina Central Railroad stock in Baltimore on the 5th inst., are quoted at \$17½, and 200 at \$18 per share.**

## The Washington Union.

The Washington Union thinks that Congress will get through and be ready to adjourn by Monday. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that the session will probably be prolonged until Wednesday. Most agree that it will close next week, although some think the adjournment may be postponed for two weeks longer.

On Wednesday the Senate took up certain resolutions from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported by Mr. Mason, of Virginia. These resolutions set forth the fact that grave and repeated outrages have been committed against citizens of the United States, either by Governments or revolutionary parties in the several Republics of Mexico and Central America, for which outrages no satisfaction has yet been given, either because of an indisposition to give such satisfaction, or because of the non-existence of any stable authority in said Republics, having power to give the satisfaction due and demanded. In consideration of these facts, the resolutions propose to confer authority upon the President to use such force, as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain redress, and secure protection for the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico, or in the Central American Republics. The resolutions were made the special order for Saturday.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill being before the Senate, several attempts were made to engraft upon it appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers. These amendments were uniformly defeated. A motion to reduce the amounts appropriated for the Coast Survey, and for the Washington Aqueduct was also defeated.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Kelsey, of New York, asked consent to introduce resolutions declaring it inexpedient for Congress to adjourn without making more adequate provisions for the raising of revenue, and the protection of the rights of our citizens and the honor of our flag; and that, therefore, the joint resolution of adjournment on the 7th instant should be rescinded. Consent not given.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the volunteer force of three regiments was passed.

The balance of the session was occupied mainly with the "Sale of Fort Snelling," being, in fact, the investigation of a charge made against the Secretary of War, to the effect that he had been guilty of undue favoritism in selling to certain parties tracts of land, being the military reservation upon which the post known as Fort Snelling formerly stood. The charge seems to have originated in a desire to make political capital, as the investigation fully relieves the Secretary of War from any imputation upon his integrity, while it is pretty certain that the course he pursued was dictated by prudence and sound policy.

On Thursday the Senate made the subject of British aggressions the special order for Saturday at noon. Mr. Houston's project for a protectorate over Mexico was defeated by a vote of 30 to 17.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House on Thursday, little was done. The Fort Snelling investigation was discussed. A resolution declaring that the evidence reported by the Select Committee, as to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstances impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, was passed by a vote of over two to one.

On Friday the Senate passed upon a vast number of private bills, also received reports from committees. Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department, also the Indian Deficiency Bill. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of adjournment. Thursday next is the day fixed by both Houses. More private bills and an executive session, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Boccock, of Virginia, asked consent to report from the committee on naval affairs a bill to authorize the construction of ten small sloops of war, and have it put on its passage.

Objection being made, it was moved to suspend the rules. The vote on suspending the rules was 127 yeas to 66 nays. A two-thirds vote being required, the rules were not suspended. Cost of the proposed vessels is estimated at \$2,300,000 or \$2,800,000 apiece.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The balance of the session was mainly taken up with private bills.

On Saturday the Senate received the announcement of the death of Hon. J. P. Henderson, a member elect of that body from the State of Texas. In making the announcement, Mr. Houston of the same State paid a fitting tribute to the merits of his late colleague. Mr. Henderson was a native of Lincoln county, North Carolina, where many of his relations now reside. On the 31st day of last March he was 50 years of age. Before leaving North Carolina he received a liberal education and entered the profession of the law. The state of his health compelled a visit to Cuba. On his return to the State he settled in Mississippi, where he resided until the outbreak of the Texas revolution, when he joined himself with the Texans and received a Brigadier General's commission. He was successively Attorney General and Secretary of State of the republic of Texas, and afterwards commissioner to France and England. He was the first Governor of the State after its admission into the Union. He commanded the Texas forces in the war between the United States and Mexico.

Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Reid, Hayne and Seward, contributed their expressions of esteem—the usual resolutions were passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House little else was done. Tributes were paid to the memory of General Henderson by Mr. Bryan, of Texas, and Mr. Quitman, of Tennessee. The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned. Mr. H. died of consumption, the disease with which he was threatened in his youth, when he went to Cuba.

It would appear that the people and authorities of the United States are not alone in their feeling of resentment against the recent course of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish people and authorities in the Island of Cuba are equally excited on account of the violation of their nationality and sovereignty by the assumption of the officers of British men-of-war to exercise the right of search, visitation or jurisdiction in any way over vessels lying in Spanish ports, under the protection of Spanish laws. The *Doña de Marina* of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of American ships in the port of Sagua la Grande, says:

"It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or force near the spot. As soon as intelligence of the act was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired thither with an ample force, and, according to the advice received by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the commander of the Buzzard, in contravention of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the commander of this steamer was immediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government."

The following dispatch is dated the 29th, at New Orleans:

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from New York via Havana, bringing the California mails and an announcement that the continued outrages of the British cruisers had caused such excitement in Havana, that the Captain-General, Comcha, had despatched a Spanish war fleet to intercept between British guns and the frequent violation of sovereignty in the Spanish waters. Lively times are anticipated.

It is evident that the system of espionage and interference upon which the British have entered with so much vim, will soon stir up a fuss that they will be glad to escape from.

## The City of New Orleans.

An election comes off to-day in New Orleans.

A Mayor of the City, Recorder of the Districts, and other municipal officers are to be chosen.

For some years past elections in New Orleans have been only rehearsed, from being forced, by being turned into tragedies. Blood has flowed freely, and the elective franchise has been exercised by those opposed to the dominant party, at the risk of their lives. At the last election, out of 12,000 registered voters, only about 4,000 votes were cast. Men of all parties became reform under this terrorism. Whether the plan of reform by extra-legal means can result in good is doubtful, but the movement has certainly arisen out of a supposed necessity, created by the existing order of things.

It would appear that a Mr. Stith, formerly foreman of the Police office, and now Recorder of one of the Districts, had been selected by the dominant American party, as their candidate for Mayor. About the 26th of May, a movement was started to get out an independent ticket, and Major Beauregard was solicited to allow his name to be used as an independent candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. The Mayor accepted, stipulating for perfect independence.

It would seem that the signers of the request to Major Beauregard, including many of the leading men of the city, having no confidence in the ability or disposition of the present city authorities to protect the citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, organized themselves into a vigilance committee, and have issued a proclamation setting forth the fact that the people, tired of years of disorder, of assassination and misgovernment, have taken into their own hands the duty of self-protection. The vigilance committee guarantees protection to all well-disposed citizens, but adds that "the ruffians who have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish."

The Committee has possession of the arsenal, and the public arms. Its forces are well-drilled and are under the command of Major Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. The city police has always been an unorganized mob, and is now worse than ever.

On Thursday and Friday the city was the scene of much excitement, and a collision was expected, but later on Friday a compromise was effected—the vigilance committee triumphed and the municipal power was resigned into their hands. The city was peaceful as late as Saturday morning. A thousand vigilant police had been enrolled.

But the drama has not yet closed. The friends of the new movement are the opponents of Mr. Stith. They avow their determination to defeat him at the polls, if they can. Although the municipal authorities have yielded, the friends of Stith have not. They have called out the Washington artillery—have possession of the several armories, and are preparing for a struggle which may culminate at the polls. To-day will show the result. We trust that bloodshed may be avoided.

## The Cheraw and Coal Fields Road.

On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held in the City Hall in Charleston, to listen to a delegation from North Carolina, who came to urge the people of Charleston to take stock in an extension of the Northeastern Road to the shore of the river, at Georgetown, S. C.

The delegation consisted of Angus R. Kelley, Esq., and Mr. W. Waller, Esq., and they spoke very eloquently of the opportunity of Charleston to tap the mineral region of North Carolina, and to make the Metropolitan route. Mr. Waller spoke with great fervor and illustration, and argued, "No doubt he did. Mr. Waller is quite fertile. But he failed to do much. The Carolinians thanked him and he they for their able address, and then they all went home. Somehow the Charleston people know that the coal of Deep-river, is within 125 miles of tide water at Wilmington, while the 300 miles from Charleston, and they know also that the difference of distance must always, if not always, determine the matter in favor of Wilmington as the shipping port. We also know that if they could make the Metropolitan Route, it would not only be a business men, and know all this, if A. R. Kelley and Mr. W. Waller don't; and so they thanked these gentlemen and adjourned."

We clip the above from the Wilmington Journal of the 28th ult., not that we can say that it is actually deserving of a passing notice, but simply to let our readers see the calibre of that organ of mangroism.

The Charleston people are not in the best regulated establishments, and that of the Journal is not an exception, as its occasional apologies abundantly prove. But that aside.

We accompanied the North Carolina Delegation to Charleston, and it was precisely because the Charleston people were known to be business men, that the visit was made. That they are not only business men, but intelligent men, and men of means, was also well known before the important discovery of the Journal; and further that they had invested largely in the Northeastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads, with a view to reaching the Coal Fields. Let us assure the Journal that under these circumstances the North Carolina Delegation, with their specimens of coal from Iron, &c., and their local explanations, were most welcome visitors, and that they received from the business men of Charleston ample assurances that their visit had accomplished much more than elicit a vote of thanks.

Would it be asking too much of our neighbor the Journal, to beg it to divest itself of a little of that curish habit so common in our country, and occupying a large space in imagination, and permit the owners of the mineral region of North Carolina to seek a market, without being growled at, where they can get most for their now valueless wealth? If not, we can console the Journal with the assurance that there is coal enough there for both seaports, and much to spare.

We cut the above amusing specimen from the Cheraw, S. C. Gazette. We will say nothing about our cotemporary's calumny, as it has placed that beyond dispute by proving itself a *grave bore*—bigger than the orifice of a Dahlgren gun. It is certainly expecting too much to suppose that any one could be made to believe that "Broad" is a mere typographical error for "Deep," or that we expect to growl at people in the peculiar manner indicated by our somewhat muddle-headed cotemporary. Neither have we any "curish" habits or propensities in the matter. By the way, what does the Gazette mean by "curish"? New sort of word, isn't it?

## From the Gulf.

It has been reported that the officer who did the "visiting" of American vessels at Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Jamaica for trial. It is probable that this was done on the complaint of the Spanish authorities at Havana. This is said to be the same officer who landed marines upon the island, not far from Sagua la Grande, to hunt up negroes already landed. It is said that the British Consul has made all sorts of apologies to the Captain-General, who, however, could not accept them, but has referred the matter home to Madrid. Some think the arrest, and all that, only a farce; other reports, again, say that the conduct of the Commanders of the Buzzard and Stix, meets with strong condemnation from the superior officer. It is all reported, and there are three or four versions of every particular. There appears to be no foundation for the rumor that a man had been killed on board an American vessel by a shot from the Stix. This latter vessel, instead of being a mere gun-boat, is a steamer of fourteen hundred tons, and carries six very heavy guns.

**ROBBERS ABOUT—LOOK OUT.**—The office of Messrs. J. H. CHADBOURN & Co. was entered sometime between Saturday night and this morning. The drawers, &c., were ransacked. Several letters directed to other persons were opened. Nothing has been missed.

ANOTHER.—We learn that the house of Mr. Wm. Barr was entered on last night and a quantity of provisions stolen. Our citizens cannot be too cautious.

**HAVANA—English Officer Arrested.**—New York, June 4.—The Black Warrior arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 30th. She reports that the English officer who was so conspicuous in searching American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, had been arrested and sent to Jamaica. Sugar was active and firm.

**New Orleans, June 3.**—Advice have been received from Tampico to the 22d ult. Vidauri had retreated to Monterey. Zalozaga has established a military tribunal.

## London News.

**ITALY, June 2.**—The summer America arrived at Naples this morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell had withdrawn his motion concerning ministers, which was regarded as a virtual triumph for the government.

The government of Naples had in effect rejected the demands of England for an indemnity to the imprisoned engineers. Naples was actively proceeding with military defenses.

There was nothing later from India.

Sir Joseph Hamley's horse Headsman won the Derby cup.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived out on the 22d.

The French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the French Envoy at China to treat with the Imperial Commissioner, without going to China.

The London Post says the King of Naples, recently applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport, owing to fears of the French and British governments.

A Russian courier, from St. Petersburg, reached Naples on the 14th of May.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor-General of India is published, showing conclusively that Gen. Outram earnestly and strongly protested against the Governor's confiscation policy.

This correspondence, it is supposed, led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure.

The contract between the government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been signed and sealed by both parties. It covers twenty-five years from the time the cable is successfully laid.

The telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, ready to sail on the experimental trip.

Brazil had contracted a loan with the Rothschilds for a million and a half pounds sterling for the completion of the Don Pedro Railroad.

Prince Napoleon will go out as Governor of Algeria early in July.

Turkey has consented to the settlement of the Montenegro difficulty in consequence of the threats of France to acknowledge the independence of the latter.

**Highly Important from Utah—Gov. Cummings Expelled from Salt Lake City!**—The Mormons in Arms—Resistance Determined Upon!

ST. LOUIS, June 3d.—Dates from Camp Scott to 6th May, have been received here. Two Mormons had arrived at Leavenworth, bringing despatches from Gov. Cumming for the Secretary of State.

The troops expected to move towards the Valley about the end of May.

An expressman states that the Commander at Fort Kearney had instructed him to inform Col. Monroe that Gov. Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City; that the Mormons were in arms and determined upon resistance; also to request Col. Monroe to push on the troops speedily.

Hoffman's command was met beyond Fort Lamarie. They encountered snow three feet deep on the route.

The Peace Commissioners, Gov. Powell and Ben. McCulloch, had passed Fort Lamarie, and were obliged to swim the river Elbow.

[Note.—A despatch from Washington, received last night, states that no official information had been received in regard to the above intelligence.

Ed. Exp.]

## Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Political parties here are highly excited. The causes of the revolution are outrages, assassinations and murders that have taken place. A vigilance committee is in possession of the Arsenal, which is fully fortified. Gen. Tracy's division of the militia have been called out, and a battle is expected this afternoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The city is on the eve of a Charter election, and parties are bitterly arrayed against each other. A Vigilance Committee has taken possession of the Arsenal, and thoroughly fortified it. Mayor Waterman has read the riot act at the head-quarters of the vigilance committee. The militia are making cartridges.

**Another Outrage!**

MOBILE, June 2.—An American vessel has been fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed. The steamer Fulton has gone in pursuit of the aggressor.

**Gen. Walker's Trial.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 3d.—The Jury in the trial of Gen. Walker disagreed as to the verdict. Walker demands another trial.

**Gen. Walker Discharged.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The jury having been unable to agree in the case of Gen. Walker, were this morning discharged, when the government entered a nolle prosequi, and he was forthwith discharged.

**Congress.**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senate agreed to the House Resolution to adjourn on the 10th. Several private bills were passed, including one to surrender stock held by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal to that Company on certain conditions.

Several private bills from the House were amended. The House amended and passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The Special Committee on the accounts of Cullum, the late Clerk, were allowed to sit till next session. The investigations cost \$1,200,000 of expenditures.

Boccock asked leave to report a bill for the construction of one steamer and ten sloops-of-war. Objected to. Mr. Boccock will to-morrow again attempt to introduce his bill for the construction of one steamer and ten sloops-of-war.

Private bills were taken up.

**The Mormon War—Intelligence from Gen. Harney.**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of War today received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Harney, dated Fort Leavenworth, in which he announces the arrival of the express, with the report that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Salt Lake City.

Whatever may be the condition of affairs there the dispatch does not indicate any retreat, and does not communicate as from direct intelligence to himself. It is believed probable that Gov. Cumming has returned to Fort Scott, for it is known to Gen. N. when he left there, contrary to the advice of Col. Johnston, that he promised to be back again in two weeks.

**Movements of Troops.**

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 31st ult., says that no further outbreak had occurred at Fort Scott. A detachment of troops were there to be replaced by companies from the second infantry. The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, marched this morning, and the fifth and sixth columns are in readiness to move, and will be pushed forward immediately. It is understood that Gen. Harney will take the field about the 10th of June.

The peace commissioners were obliged to swim the River Elbow. They passed Fort Lamarie.

It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on meat meal.

**Expected Disturbances in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary preparations being made by the city authorities here, and the U. S. Marshall to preserve peace on Monday, the general impression is that the election will be marked by scenes of disorder and bloodshed. The police today secured a lot of muskets in the house of a negro.